

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GRESHAM DIES.

The End Comes Early This Morning to the Secretary.

HIS DISSOLUTION IS PEACEFUL

Until Last Night His Family Hoped for His Recovery.

HIS LUNGS WERE ATTACKED

Private Secretary Thurber Kept the President Posted by Telephone.

MR. CLEVELAND IS SICK HIMSELF

Judge Gresham Was Wounded at Leggett's Hill Just Before the Capture of Atlanta—A Review of His Life.

Washington, May 28.—Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, died at his rooms in the Arlington hotel here at 1:15 o'clock this morning.

Washington, May 27.—The official statement given out by the secretary's physicians tonight as to his condition shows that it has been much more serious since Saturday last than either they or the others who had admission to the sick room would acknowledge. Since the pneumonic symptoms appeared, injections of nitroglycerine and strychnine have been administered freely, and this afternoon and tonight normal saline injections aggregating several quarts were given.

During the day the secretary lay in a stupor, which was the foundation for the report that he was "resting easily." As soon as the physicians, however, realized that the end was approaching, the heroic measures usual in such cases were adopted. Notwithstanding their efforts, the patient sank rapidly. The physicians in attendance were Messrs. W. W. Johnson and Prentiss, of this city, the latter having been called into the case within the past few days. This evening Dr. Van Rensselaer was also called in and it was he who performed the operation of injecting the normal saline.

At 10 o'clock tonight the physicians acknowledged that they considered the case a hopeless one but they did not relax their efforts.

Look Out for Your Mother.
The secretary, who has been conscious during his entire illness, seemed to have been more concerned for his wife than for himself. He realized this afternoon that the end was approaching, but his constant suggestion, made in feeble whispers to his daughter, was:

"Look out for your mother; give her all your attention; don't worry about me."
The news of Secretary Gresham's relapse did not become known until 6 o'clock this evening, at which hour his niece, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Captain Fuller, of the army, was sent for. It spread rapidly and at 8 o'clock scores of persons prominent in public life had called to express their sympathy. Among the early callers were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Mr. Thurber, the president's private secretary, also arrived at an early hour, and was requested to notify the president that the secretary of state was rapidly sinking. He did so and later in the evening communicated the fact that the president was detained at Woolley by illness, that he desired to come to the city as soon as the information of the secretary's serious condition was made known to him, but that he refrained from doing so by the advice of his physician.

The members of the diplomatic corps, who are extremely punctilious in matters of this character, called during the evening and left their cards. Other callers were Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Harlan, of the supreme court; Assistant Secretaries Uhl and Adee, of the state department; Colonel H. C. Corbin, Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell and Jones and Comptroller Eckels.

The End Was Peaceful.
Secretary Gresham died at 1:15 o'clock. No death could be more quiet, more calm or more peaceful.

For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication of either a pulse or a heart beat. He lay during that time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands crossed here, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her. And so the minutes dragged slowly on till the end came. He was conscious to the last. He suffered greatly during the preceding forty-eight hours, after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his other diseases, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic injections. But as the end approached the suffering disappeared and he passed away as quietly as a tired child sinking to slumber in the arms of its mother.

Arrangements for his funeral will be made by Mr. Otto Gresham, son of the

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A Sketch of His Life.

Walter Quinton Gresham was little more than sixty-five years old when his record as a soldier, jurist and statesman was closed by death. He was essentially an Indian, though of late years claiming residence in Illinois. Born in Harrison county, Indiana, March 17, 1832, and receiving all his early education and legal training in that state, he abandoned a prosperous law practice and a membership in the state legislature in August, 1861, to throw his whole energies into the prosecution of the war for the defense of the union. His gallant and conspicuous able services in that capacity secured for him the strong friendship of General Grant and the respect of his Confederate opponents, which was frequently manifested in after life. He entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers, was brevetted brigadier general for gallantry in the siege of Vicksburg and retired as major general. In the operations before Atlanta, Ga., while commanding a division in General Frank Blair's corps, he received wounds while charging at the head of his brigade which put him in the hospital for nearly a year and to a considerable extent incapacitated him up to the end of his life. He was

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at the same time admonishing "that impetuous little republic that the United States could not be made a party to its acts of rashness and injustice."

Special credit is also claimed for the settlement of the Mosquito reserve territorial question with England in connection with the Nicaraguan question. It is also asserted that the Hawaiian policy of the administration has diverted the Latin American republics and particularly Mexico of the nightmare of a desire for annexation on the part of the United States, and has paved the way for commercial expansion with them. In consequence thereof, the fears of these countries have been effaced by dispelling their attitude towards the United States. It is said, has been more trustful and more cordial ever since. The satisfactory adjustment of the Alliance affair with Spain is pointed to as an indication that by a course such as Secretary Gresham pursued "peace with honor" could be maintained, and without bluffing or attitudinizing.

Personally Secretary Gresham secured the warmest regard of those most closely associated with him. In all his domestic relations he was most exemplary. His brilliant career as a brave soldier and his conscientious devotion to his duties in the high civil capacities to which he was called, will

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SURELY IN THE RACE

Cleveland Has His Heart Set on a Third Term.

PARTY REINS LIE LOOSELY ON HIM

He Is Ready To Take the Bit in His Mouth and Bolt.

HOPES TO SUCCEED WHERE GRANT FAILED

Every Office Holder Is Expected To Work for the Silver Standard and the Administration's Candidate, Cleveland.

Washington, May 27.—(Special.)—Many prominent government officials in Washington no longer make any denial of the statement repeatedly made in these dispatches that Cleveland is a candidate for a third term and that he doesn't care how much he disrupts the democratic party or not in order to make himself available. His present programme is to whip his party into line with his financial views, if that is possible, and then to secure the nomination as the only man who can hold them there.

To this end he has sent out the emissaries of the administration in all directions to preach the doctrine of gold. He has inaugurated his policy of proscribing all free silver democrats; for this purpose he is giving aid to the "sound money" movement in the south and with this effect in view he is fighting the free silver democrats in Ohio, Illinois and other states of the north.

He has erected his banner and if he finds at last that the democracy of the country will not follow his leadership, he will rally around his standard a loose-ship host of goldbugs from any and all parties and be their candidate. Party organization has no sacredness for him nor the party's will as expressed by its majority. If the democracy declares for free silver next year, Cleveland will repudiate the democracy. This is beyond question. He will have his way or he will take his dolls and go home.

A member of his cabinet who parrots Cleveland's ideas, says: "The Constitution is the basis of our government."

If the democratic party declares for free silver, I will vote the republican ticket, or any other ticket that declares for "sound money." I place my loyalty to it (Cleveland's administration) above my allegiance to the democratic party."

The name of this cabinet official, if it were given, would create a furor. One of the most distinguished officeholders under President Cleveland, a man of great political experience, says very frankly today:

"I have no doubt that President Cleveland is a candidate for re-nomination. His entire policy appears to be directed to that end. It now seems to me that it has been his purpose to be a candidate for re-nomination from the beginning. He undoubtedly expects to overcome the opposition to a fourth candidacy and to a third term by commending himself to the class of people who advocate what the administration is seeking to impress upon the country—sound and honest money. He expects the support in the east of the corporations, the banks, the capitalists and the manufacturers. The proceedings of the Memphis convention indicate that it is his hope to break the silver sentiment of the south. I do not think that prior to the meeting of the democratic national convention any one will be able to produce a letter from President Cleveland in which he will state that he is not a candidate for re-nomination."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in some very hot words today denouncing the attempt of Cleveland and Carlisle to coerce the democracy, says that it is really Mr. Carlisle's purpose to make himself Cleveland's political legatee, knowing as he does that the administration will tolerate the candidature of any man for a third term in the white house.

CHICAGO'S NEW PAPER.
The First Issue of the Democratic Daily Is Due This Morning.

Chicago, May 27.—The first issue of The Chicago Chronicle, the only democratic morning newspaper in Chicago, will appear tomorrow. In point of news service the new paper will have resources unsurpassed by any journal in the United States, including the full report of the United Press, the Laffan News Bureau service and the cables and specials of The New York Sun. Horatio W. Seymour will be the publisher and Martin J. Russell, collector of the port, the editor.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.
An Ex-Bank President Arrested for Murdering a Barber.

Bristol, Tenn., May 27.—(Special.)—Fields N. Hask, a man well known in East Tennessee and a former president of the Merchants' Exchange bank, of this city, has been arrested at Morristown, Tenn., charged with the murder of a well-known barber, named Palmer, for a sum of about \$18. Hask has had a curious career since he came to Bristol about eight years ago, with \$25,000 in cash. He opened a dry goods store and soon sold it to his three clerks for \$15,000, to be paid in half by the store and he had been paid, he attached the goods for no reason apparently. The matter got into the courts and remained there till all the money was consumed. He went to Morristown and opened a restaurant. Now he is under arrest, charged with murder, as above stated.

Atkinson Delivers the Bonds.
New York, May 27.—(Special.)—Governor Atkinson today delivered to G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, the entire issue of Georgia bonds. The bonds were placed in deposit at the National Park bank, where they were delivered by the governor. Governor Atkinson is quoted in today's Herald as being strong in favor of silver. He will remain in New York until Friday, when he goes to Washington.

Buchanan Sentenced Again.
Albany, N. Y., May 27.—The court of appeals has ordered that Dr. Buchanan be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday, July 1st.

BYRNES WAS RETIRED.

Parkhurst's Victory Complete—The Chief Refuses to Talk.

New York, May 27.—Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes was retired by the police board today. The application was handed to Commissioner Parker, who presented it with a statement from Mr. Byrnes. A silent comment from any one, by a witness and unanimous vote, the board finished the act and the retirement was complete, done as the chief wished it to be done.

The chief called on Commissioner Parker at 11:30 o'clock. The two sat together until 1 o'clock, while the board upstairs went through with the routine business. At 1 o'clock Commissioner Parker joined his colleagues in a secret meeting and while Byrnes was at luncheon in the detective bureau the retirement was made. Commissioner Parker sat at his place and from some notes on a card very slowly made the following statement:

"Some time after the appointment of this board, and consequently after I came into office, the chief of police, probably because of former official acquaintance with me, told me privately that at any time the interests of the force in which he had served for almost a lifetime, and in which he had risen from the lowest to the highest rank, should, in the opinion of the board, be served better by his retirement than by his continued presence, he would consider it his duty to hand in his application for retirement. He has stated that to meet upon such grounds alone, but upon several, in conformity with that statement, and in the spirit in which he made it, he handed to me this morning his application for retirement. Since this board came into office there have been many statements attributed to the members of the board, which, so far as they are quoted, were without authorization. Under these statements the chief, so far as this board knows, has remained silent, as was in the line of his duty to do. He requested me to add that if the experience acquired by him in his long service should in the opinion of the board or of any of its members, be thought useful in the administration or elevation of the department, he will tender his aid gladly and joyfully."

In sharp contrast came the dry statement of the question by the chief clerk: "Thomas Byrnes, chief of police, application for retirement, \$3,000 pension."

The roll: "Mr. President?" "Yes," "Commissioner Andrews?" "Yes," "Commissioner Parker?" "Yes," "Commissioner Grant?" "Yes."

The board closed the room again and went on with other business.

Later on ex-Chief Byrnes said: "I have no statement to make. If any statement is to be made let them (the commissioners) make it."

What Parkhurst Says.
On being asked this afternoon what he thought of Chief Byrnes' retirement, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"The result satisfies me and gratifies me. My warfare, however, has not been against Mr. Byrnes as a man, but as an official, and now that he has ceased to be an official it seems to me that for me to pass any further comment upon the matter would be both unwarranted and unjustified."

At 2 o'clock the commissioners announced that Inspector Conlin was detailed acting chief of police, and that Captain Cortwright, of the Eldridge street station; Captain Brooks, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street station; and Captain McCullough, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, had been detailed as acting inspectors.

The three captains were relieved of precinct duty and notified at once to report to Acting Chief Conlin.

The board also appointed Inspector Conlin as a silver planter, but they have felt no statement to make. If any statement is to be made let them (the commissioners) make it."

OHIO'S REPUBLICANS.
They Will Make a Straight-Out Gold Platform.

Zanesville, O., May 27.—The inhour of candidates, delegates, marching organizations, brass bands and white and colored glee clubs has been continuous since noon yesterday. In the matter of official and unofficial visitors the convention promises to be the largest in the history of state politics.

Nine of the ten aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination are quartered in the hotel, and which has been designated as "governor's room," while the candidates for lieutenant governor, treasurer, auditor, county general and the other offices to be filled are paraded out through succeeding floors clear to the roof. Adherents of ex-Governor Foraker and supporters of his senatorial aspirations are very much in evidence.

Before many delegations had arrived on the ground it was apparent that the prognostications of the crossing of swords between the administration and anti-administration elements had not been based upon mere speculation, and the issue is so clearly defined between Nash on the one side and Cleveland on the other that the unemployed delegates in favor of harmony are looking for a third man upon whom both factions might unite when the complimentary ballots have been disposed of. But the tenth man, and the one who has not opened headquarters.

KILLED BY THE JUDGE.
A Desperate Curses and Shoots at Justice McEllany.

Harris-Misses Scully, Camells, P. Brown, Earle, M. Vison, Adams.

Prayer.

Musical chorus.-*"The Swallow's Return"*-Mrs. Williams's special class.

Reading.-*The Feast of Bessarazur*.

Singing.-Irene Euse, Miss Irene Jewell.

Reading.-*"The Rivals"*-Miss Irene Jewell.

Music.-*"Tyrolenne."* (2 hands)-Misses M. Skillern, H. Sheffield, Nolan, Scully and McWilliams.-Miss Vera Clifton.

Reading.-*"The Legend of Van Bibber Rock"*-Miss Emma Bell, Lake Providence.

Reading.-*"Santa Claus"*-Miss Annie Sanford, Macdon.

Music.-Solo duet, *"L'Addio"*-Misses Markert and Harp.

Reading.-*"The Besieged Castle"*-Miss Ruth Clark, Macdon.

Reading.-Memorandum.

Music.-Solo by a group and the Rev. Ferk, I. T.

Music.-piano solo, *"Kraant"*-Miss Anna Reading.

Reading.-*"Patrasche, a Dog of Flan dres"*-Misses L. Heath, E. MacDonnell, E. Sheffield.

Reading.-*"Lilies in Prison"*-Miss Laura Sullivan, Johnston Station, Ga.

Music.-*"The Rose and the Gent"*-Miss Gertrude Taylor, Macdon.

Reading.-*"The Little Bird That Came From a Lovely Flower"*-Miss Florine Markert.

Reading.-*"The Swan Song"*-Miss Annie Reading.

Music.-chorus, (a) *"Song of the Meadow,"* (b) *"Cradle Song"*-Wesleyan Harmonic Band.

Benediction.

Tonight the annual concert was held at a special programme was rendered.

Death in a Well.

This morning when a negro woman, Sal li Bridson, went to a well on the lot of another negro, Martha Jones, to draw bucket of water, she detected a stench in the well and called her husband to pull up the dead body of a young negro man, George Jones. On Saturday night Jones had been drinking and left again. This was the last seen of him in life. It is supposed he went to the well to get a drink of water, but fell overboard, breaking the curbings, which broke, and he was precipitated down and drowned.

President Shaw.

President W. C. Cleckley Shaw, of the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, arrived in the city late yesterday and has been at the Georgia Southern's office all day. He will leave for Jacksonville tomorrow for election to the presidency of the company.

Neway Notes.

It is not believed in Macon that there will be any disturbance at Andersville on Decoration Day.

The Youthful Christian Association intends to have a grand field day of sports at the early day.

The board members of Georgia have petitioned the commissioner of the Southern Railway to lower freight rates to the lower rate for freight on produce to the north.

The seventh annual picnic of Lodge No. 26, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, took place at Beach Haven on June 12th. The picnic was most enjoyable affair.

Mr. J. A. G. Park, president of the N. & W. Cumberland Island Hotel Company, has returned from this delightful resort. He says it is a fine season here and is highly encouraging.

Rev. Dr. Alonzo Monk, pastor of Mulberry Baptist Church, will be leaving for San Antonio, Tex., to be present at the annual convention of the Travelers' Protective Association, which is being held. Monk was elected chaplain of the Georgia traveling men in that capacity at the Georgia meeting.

JAIL PLOT GIVEN AWAY.

Prisoners Who Planned To Get Away Are In Heavy Irons.

Macon, Ga., May 27-(Special).-Tonight Jailer Millrons had revealed to him by negro prisoners, Turner Ivory, Fred Edwards and Calvin Johnson, a plot on the part of other negro prisoners, Willie Ellison, William Williams and Morgan Robinson, to escape from jail. Ellison is under sentence for store burglary; Robinson ten years for store robbery, and Williams is awaiting trial for cow stealing and carrying concealed weapons. These negroes were confined in Tom Woolfolk's old cell. Ellison took a key from a syring from the bottom of his cell and commenced to file into the old grooves of the cell bars where Woolfolk had once drilled, trying to make his escape. Part of the time he was helped by the jailer when he came to let in a prisoner who had no purpose. They tried to engage Johnson, who had the freedom of the corridor, to assist in his trusty. Johnson refused to assist in the plan. Johnson endeavored to escape. The jailer has securely chained the plotters.

KILLED ABOUT A DOG.

Two Men Quarrel and One Shoots the Other.

Carnesville, Ga., May 27-(Special).-Dolph Starr, white, and Homer Gray, colored, engaged in a difficulty near Canon in this county yesterday morning. Starr shot Gray through the chest with a pistol, Gray died on the spot. The coroner will hold a Sunday morning to hold an inquest. The jury failed to agree. The difficulty was about a dog, Gray owned a dog named involved. Both the parties lived in Franklin county. The killing occurred in Franklin county just over the county line.

SEVERE STORM IN PUTNAM.

Buildings Were Blown Down and Crops Were Badly Damaged.

Eatonville, Ga., May 27-(Special).-The worst portion of Putnam was visited yesterday by a terrific wind and rain storm after afternoon at 6 o'clock. At Dennis station, on the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Road, eight miles from Eatonville, the damage was very great to buildings and crops.

The machine shop of Dr. John Lebethe blew the track but was not some of the storm was carried several hundred yards away. The track was not some of the storm and cotton suffered greatly. In some instances it will be necessary to plant entirely over. No loss of life is reported.

FIRE BY LIGHTNING.

Gin House Struck and Destroyed. Election For Bonds.

Washington, Ga., May 27-(Special).-Mr. Arthur H. Smith, the owner of the gin house at Washington, lost his ginhouse and contents yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by lightning striking the house during a thunder storm. There was no loss of life.

The city election of Washington has ordered. The election to be held in order to collect \$15,000 worth of school bonds for the purpose of building a new public school building. The election is to be held in third ward. The building will be built on the modern style.

ALBANY ITEMS.

Lieutenant Satterlee Inspects a Colored Military Company.

Albany, Ga., May 27-(Special).-The visit of Bishop Nelson to this city yesterday resulted in the confirmation of nineteen persons.

Lieutenant Satterlee inspected the Company Guards, the colored military company, tonight. From the inspection made of the company command it is thought that the company will be disbanded. The company has been in existence for twenty-five years. It was named for the late Senator James D. Satterlee.

The Albany Guards had an unofficial inspection also and gave an exhibition drill in the presence of Lieutenant Satterlee, who presided at the drill. The drill showed the general condition and efficiency of the company.

Struck by Lightning.

Baconton, Ga., May 27-(Special).-Mr. Est Faircloth was struck by lightning Saturday. He was sitting near a fire-pipe when he was knocked unconscious, but recovered.

THE LOCAL FIELD

Silver Happenings of the Day—The Commercial, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

Mr. W. D. Vaughn, who was sent to the asylum in Milledgeville from Atlanta some time ago, died in the asylum and his death was not unexpected as he has been ill health for quite awhile. His body was brought to Atlanta, and the funeral occurred yesterday afternoon from his late residence on North avenue. The interment was at Casey's burial grounds.

The plant of the Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company will be resold, but date for the sale has been fixed by the receiver, J. C. Smith, for Saturday next, at the receiver's sale by W. W. Boyd. The cash payment was to be made in ten days after that limit is now passed.

This evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, an unusually interesting program will be given at the home of Mr. W. L. Smith, 196 Jackson street. The affair under the management of Misses Martha Smith and Carrie Roberts. The proceeds will go to the Sunday school of Grace church. A very pleasant programme had been arranged and in addition to it the speakers will include the following: All the members and friends of the choir are cordially invited to be present.

V. B. McGaha, sheriff of Transylvania county, North Carolina, returned last night with him he carried a burr dog from the same place. He says he caught the dog. The negro was bought here some time ago on a telegram from the sheriff. He is wanted in North Carolina for burglary.

W. T. McDade, a young white man was tried before the recorder yesterday afternoon and fined \$15 and costs. McDade was drunk Sunday night and entered the residence of Mr. Jones on Simpson street mistaking it for his own house, which is near by. In the room entered by McDade was Miss Jones. She had retired and was greatly frightened when McDade made her appearance through the door.

Judge Landrum has returned to the city from the Houston, Tex., convention of confederate veterans. He reports a most interesting trip. From Houston he went to Galveston, where his stay will be called day in his court and he has a full docket of band.

In Max Morris is an Atlanta boy who was still living in Texas, where he is in the drug store of Dr. John Long. Dr. Morris has just taken the examination for pharmacist's license at the hands of the state board of pharmacy and passed a notably high examination, being rated at 96 per cent. This is one of the very best records that has yet been made before the state board.

Mr. Greenback Adair is steadily improving. A cold and fever were much bettered and the crisis, it is believed, has passed. Mr. Adair has been in a precarious condition for a week.

Mr. J. C. Daniel, of Crawford, Ga., is in town today. Some time ago Mr. Daniel lost his right arm while engaged in the negligence of the employees of a Louisville and Nashville railroad train, and his suit for \$50,000 damages against the company is now pending in the United States court at Atlanta. He is represented by Captain Harry Jackson.

Judge Richard Clark requests it to be stated in correction of a statement made in Sunday's Constitution that the present time set for the trial of Myers was the fourth time it has been set—that this is the first time he has set it since another hearing about was result was another adjournment. He says it may have been set for trial others, but if so, without consultation with him.

Sheriff J. J. Barnes returned yesterday from Houston, Tex., where he had been in attendance on the confederate reunion.

Dr. William E. Hall, the well-known New York lecturer, lectured last night at the St. Paul Methodist church to an audience of fully three hundred and fifty people. He was thoroughly successful in pleasing his audience. Dr. Hall is an orator as well as a humorist and presents a very good bushy of ideas. His lecture will probably lead to a new week at the Walker street Methodist church.

MIR. NOBLE, OF ANXIONIST

A Republican, but He Can't Go Its Position on the Money Question.

Editor Constitution—I have been watching with much interest the silver movement in the south and west, and have seen many articles published in your advocacy of either side of the question.

Though in national politics I am a believer in most of the principles of the republican party, after a study of the unprejudiced consideration of the matter, I have concluded that the independent free coinage of silver would be of vast and substantial benefit to the people of this section.

The fifty-third congress, in the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, struck a blow to the people of this section. These imports they will never recover until silver is reinstated to its rightful position as a primary money metal. But this practical devaluation of silver does not seem to me alone responsible for the present era of low prices and the consequent depression and distress. A valuable aid in bringing about recovery must come from the fifty-third congress—the repeal of the McKinley tariff and the policy of the reciprocity.

The change from the McKinley to the Sherman-Wilson tariff has greatly increased our imports of both farm and manufactured products, and yet the revenue from these increased imports with the duty on the amount from the internal revenue is not sufficient for the running expenses of the government.

This large increase of imports means that gold must come from some source other than the treasury. First, there are goods. It means that the labor required to produce these imports is foreign and that it means idle labor and idle factories at home and a lower price for all products produced here.

From September to March we imported more than \$75,000,000 worth of goods. For the same time for the year before, we imported \$79,992 bushels of wheat, \$5,298,157 pounds of rice; 13,229,893 pounds of leaf tobacco, \$5,454 bushels of cotton seed, \$1,000,000 square yards of muslin, \$2,358,969 square yards of cotton cloth, \$62,346 pounds of cotton thread, 10,000,000 yards of cloth, and \$2,000,000 worth of wool dress goods. These are the principal items.

MALARIA.

NIGHT TO KEEP THEM OFF

SIMMONS' SIMPLE VEGETABLE REGULATOR REMEDY

"I was attacked with malarial fever in the summer of 1882 and my physicians gave me such bad treatment, and my friends thought I would die. I was induced to try Simmons' Vegetable Regulator and Compound immediately. Before taking three boxes of Regulator I was entirely well of malarial poison and have had no return of it since." "My son had a severe attack of chills, and I gave him a few doses of Regulator, which completely cured him."—John T. Chappell, Popular Mount, Va.

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician
12 WHITEHALL STREET,
ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN
THE UNITED STATES.
Established 1870.
Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye-
lasses made to order.

Sat on His Tail
in a beautifully tailored
re than the price, just put
pocket and come to us

E. & CALLAWAY
HABERDASHERY.

BANK BOOKS, LEDGERS.
Journals, Cash Books,
Binding,
ELECTROTYPE,
Etc., Etc., of
and Publishing Company.
(Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
Please placing your orders.

For Times
of June print a

tion

Present Industrial
Development and

rest to the cities of Atlanta, Savannah
resident of these cities, as well as
s concerned in the welfare and pros-
perity, should study the series of articles

ing trade, and we pay her millions yearly
for the privilege of haying her do this
carrying for us.

This is another reason why we are no
more successful in our trade with other
countries. What we buy from and what
we sell to silver-using countries is carried in
foreign subsidized vessels, and our rival
for this trade—Europe—subsidizes vessels.
It is against our principles to pay sub-
sidies, but not against our principles to
pay subsidized vessels of other nations.
millions yearly for doing our carrying.

We have thrown away one of the best
aids for successfully remonetizing silver
and the best method of establishing perma-
nent prosperity. We have commenced to
fight among ourselves a civil silver war
which war itself may bring disaster.

What we receive for our crops, our wool,
more, and what we buy from us only so
much as they are compelled to buy, and
our surplus, or the much they must buy
from us, whether we buy anything from
them in return or not. Establish trade
with the silver-using countries and we
would not have to trouble ourselves about
the international silver congress. Europe
to save this trade, would be forced to
the use of silver.

With protection against Europe, recipro-
city with the silver using countries,
American vessels for carrying our trade
and the use of silver, hard times would
be a thing of the past. We would have
such prosperity as has not been known
even in our brightest days.

We talk of the markets of the world.
By the world we always mean Europe.
What is this market of the world compar-
ed to our home market? We consume nine-
tenths of all of our products. We have con-
sumed or the one-tenth, to sell. The
price we receive for the whole may de-
pend upon the amount of this surplus.
The more you consume at home the smaller the
surplus and the greater price the whole
will bring. Therefore, encourage home con-
sumption, home enterprises and good
wages, which means full purchasing pow-
er for our people, good prices for our
products.

STEPHEN N. NOBLE,
Anniston, Ala., May 25, 1886.

The Measure of the Dollar.
Editor Constitution—By the laws of Georgia
sixty pounds of wheat is made a bushel
and I desire to know under what con-
ditions a bushel of wheat weighs more
than sixty pounds. I would like to know
to make a bushel. In this seeming absurdity
there must be some intelligent answer, for
we are continually told by the learned gold
standard economist that a dollar's worth
of gold bullion always goes into the gold
dollar, as though without change in the
gold dollar and more gold than is
now designated by law. It appears to
more humble intellects that a fixed num-
ber of grains of gold constitutes it, just
as a fixed number of pounds of wheat con-
stitutes a bushel. The man who takes
twenty-five dimes and a fraction of gold
to the mint takes a dollar, just as the man
who carries sixty pounds of wheat to the
carriage takes a bushel. In a comic opera we
believe it is said "a mascot is a mascot be-
cause it's born at great length that a dozen
eggs is twelve because twelve eggs are a
dozen eggs, as to be continually reiterat-
ing that the bullion in a gold dollar is worth
a dollar because it is the bullion in the
gold dollar, would require to have a campaign
of education let us have one, not a cam-
paign of puerile nonsense." B. F. C.

and bluster about other matters, but she will fight for her commercial supremacy.

For the last two years we have been crying into England's hands and England happy.

The subsidies steamers to do our carrying that the bullion in a gold dollar is worth a dollar—the equivalent of stating that the bullion in a gold dollar is worth a dollar because it is the bullion in the gold dollar. If we are to have a campaign of education let us have one, not a campaign of puerile nonsense.

B. F. C.

THE latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

From our point of view Hannigan is not a fool, but the writer of the above paragraph is either that or a man devoid of self-respect, decency or the capacity to feel shame. We have no idea

This is in line with the general comment of the gold standard press and it doubt does the speaker great injustice, and yet it is to be regretted that the bimetallic press cannot enter vigor-

the people on any phase of this great currency question. The advocates of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks—the honest advocates of that much-desired piece of legislation—

While his friends of the state press
r that Editor McIntosh will bank-
ot himself when the various prizes
e awarded, they are still unanimous
praise of his enterprise and public

lbany Herald: Chairman Steve Clay has
nounced in a lengthy interview that he
nds with the people of Georgia on the
er question and with them will battle
the rights of the white metal. Clay is
good a democrat to keep company with
followers of John Sherman.

entire confidence; for, while he pre-
tends to give the history of the coinage
of the two metals, he doesn't give it all,
makes use of such facts and figures
as best serve his purposes in the pres-
ent emergency.

It is pinned back and the motorman presents his countenance at the vacancy every few minutes to see where the passengers desire to alight. It is a fine feature and helps relieve the monotony of street car situation.

MARKETS DULL

Crop Reports Still Gloomy, but They Are Becoming Monotonous.

LOSING MUCH OF THEIR FORCE

Wheat in Chicago Lost a Fraction—Cotton Slightly Lower, but Stocks Were Strong and in Most Cases Higher.

New York, May 27.—Speculation at the stock exchange is still governed by the advance in the grain market. When western telegrams announce killing frosts, etc., the market for stocks weakens, but on denials an improvement usually follows. At the opening today, for instance, stocks showed an improving tendency. Reports of damage so freely circulated on Saturday last having failed to materialize, and the quarter of an hour, especially in the case of cotton, advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, with Burlington and Quincy in the lead. The bears in these stocks find it hard work to make any headway, for the reason that up to date representatives of the western lines in this city have been unable to confirm the reported damage to cereals.

There were some small changes in specialties, notably Susquehanna and Western, New England, Minneapolis and St. Louis and Alton and Terre Haute. Susquehanna and Western fell from 12 1/2 to 11 1/2 and preferred from 35 1/2 to 34 1/2. Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred assessment rose 1/4 to 65, Alton and Terre Haute 3/4 to 67 1/2. New England advanced 3/4 to 45 1/2 and later returned to 45 1/4. Susquehanna and Western were weakened by rumors of internal dissensions, the probable resignation of President Borg, and liquidations by estate. New England was bought on reports that liquidations were on foot looking to the speedy reorganization of the company. The Industrials were strong, except for the Cordage issues. These stocks declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent and were heavy throughout. Dilling, Tobacco, Leather, Rubber, Lined Oil and Starch were strong. Tobacco, Lumber and 1/2 reacted to 115 1/2. Leather advanced 1/2 on talk of payment of back dividends. In the last hour the market was quiet and firm except for the Cordage stocks, which were weak on the restoration of old reports of another reorganization of the property with heavy assessments all around. Speculation closed in the main firm. Net changes show gains Oil and Starch, Tobacco, Lumber and 1/2, which rose 3/4 per cent. Sugar, Cordage and Susquehanna and Western lost 1/2 per cent.

Total sales were 249,024 shares, including 21,500 Dilling, 12,500 Burlington and Quincy, 13,700 Sugar.

The bond market was strong and active. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 215,000 shares and of unlisted stocks 33,000 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin \$33,262,000; currency \$30,726,000.

Money on call has been easy at 12 1/4 per cent; last loan on change offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3 1/2 per cent.

Bar silver 67c.

Sterling exchange advanced with actual business in bankers' bills at 118 1/2 for sixty days and 118 1/4 for demand. Posted rates 118 1/2 for 60 days, 118 1/4 for demand.

Commercial bills \$4.86 1/2 for 60 days, 4.86 1/4 for demand.

Government bonds higher, 4 1/2 per cent.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds strong.

Silver at the board was 11 1/2.

London, May 27.—Bar silver 30 1/2.

The following are the closing prices of the principal commodities:

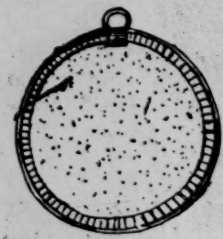
Commodity	Price
Am Cotton	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Sugar	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Tobacco	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Coffee	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Tea	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Rice	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Wheat	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Corn	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Oats	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Hay	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Straw	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Lumber	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Oil	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Starch	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Soap	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Paper	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Glass	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Brick	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Cement	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Iron	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Steel	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Coal	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Fuel	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Gas	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Water	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Electric	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Telephone	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Cable	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Mail	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Express	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Insurance	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Banking	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Finance	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Real Estate	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Construction	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Manufacturing	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Retail	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Wholesale	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Import	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Export	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Shipping	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Navigation	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Marine	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Air	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Rail	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Road	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Canal	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Bridge	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Tunnel	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Dam	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Lock	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Pier	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Wharf	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Dock	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Quay	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Basin	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Harbor	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Port	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Strait	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Gulf	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Bay	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Sound	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Fjord	23 1/2
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Am Inlet	23 1/2
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Am Narrows	23 1/2
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Am Sound	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Fjord	23 1/2
do, pref.	23 1/2
Am Inlet	23 1/2
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KING HARDWARE CO.

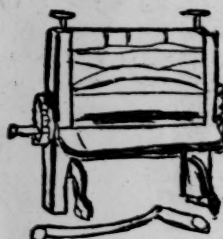
REDUCED PRICES--No such prices ever offered the people of Atlanta before on these Goods.



MOP HANDLES.
Price 15c



**ASBESTOS...
Stove Mats.**
By using this Mat you can avoid burning food.



**PERFECTION
CLOTHES
WRINGER**
Price - \$2.50



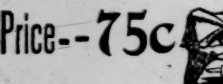
**SILVER FINISH
...TRAYS...**
Round 10c
Square 10c



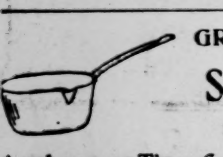
**PORCELAIN LINED
Preserving Kettles.**
6 qt 8 qt 10 qt 12 qt
45c. 60c. 70c. 80c.



**GAS.....
STOVES**
For Light Housekeeping.



**GRAY ENAMEL
SAUCEPANS.**
2-quart 20c.



**Preserving
KETTLES.**
Size 10-quart,
Price....25c



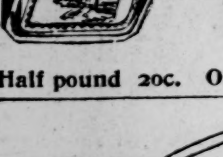
BUTTER MOLDS.
Half pound 20c. One pound 25c.



**Gray Enamel
Stew
Pans.**
2-quart 25c
4-quart 35c



**WHITE CEDAR
WASH TUBS**
Size 17 in. 19 in. 21 in.
Price 40c. 50c. 60c.



**Marion Harland
COFFEE POTS**
Price 90c.



**ENAMELINE....
STOVE POLISH**
5c.
Clean and free from dust.

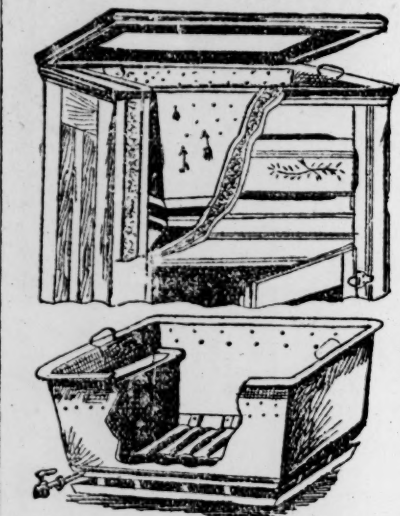


**Blue and White
DIPPERS**
Price 25c.



**TIN CHOKER
Mouse Trap**
Five at a catch.
10c.

Gurney Refrigerators.



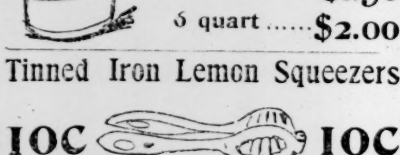
Dry as a bone; sweet as a rose; pretty as a daisy. Patent removable ice tank. The only Refrigerator that can be thoroughly cleaned. We have sold 1,100 of these Refrigerators. We want to sell you one.

Badger Refrigerators.

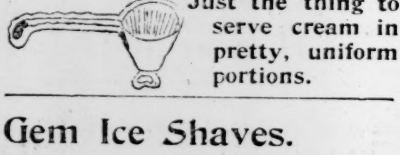


Ice Cream Freezers.
2 quart \$1.00
3 quart \$1.25
4 quart \$1.50
5 quart \$2.00

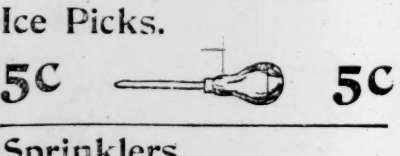
Tinned Iron Lemon Squeezers



Ice Cream Dishers.
Just the thing to serve cream in pretty, uniform portions.



Gem Ice Shaves.
For shaving ice for iced tea, lemonade, etc.



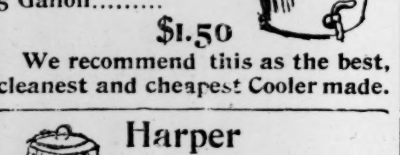
Ice Picks.
5c



Water Coolers.
2 Gallon \$1.25 4 Gallon \$1.75
3 Gallon \$1.50 6 Gallon \$2.00



Fibre Water Coolers.
INODOROUS. EVERLASTING.
3 Gallon \$1.00
4 Gallon \$1.25
5 Gallon \$1.50



Harper Fly Traps.
20c



Wire Dish Covers
10c up.

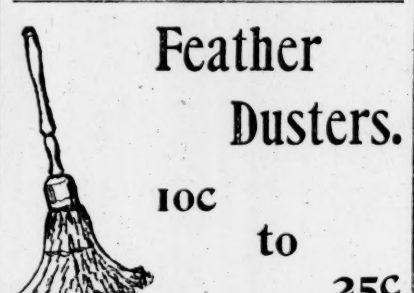


Crank Sifters
10c

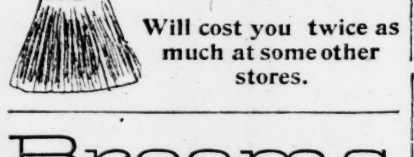
Columbia Fly Fans



Price, \$1.25.



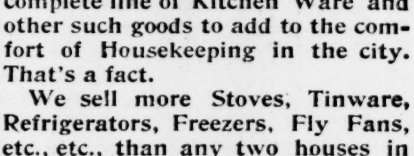
Feather Dusters.
10c to 25c



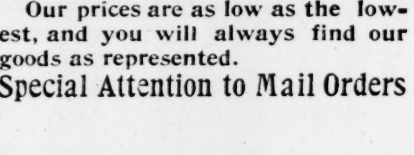
Whisk Brooms.
Price 10c. Price 10c.



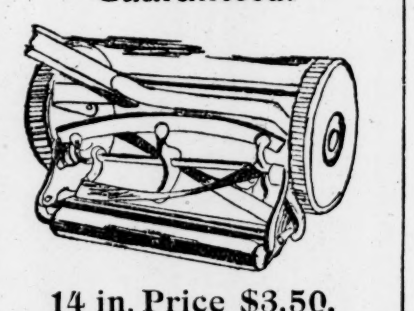
Brooms.
Price 15c.



TEA KETTLES.
Tin 15c
GALVANIZED IRON 25c.



Clipper Lawn Mowers
Guaranteed.



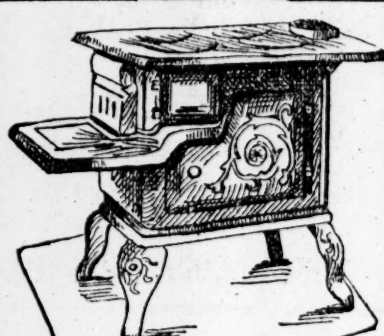
WIRE FOOT MATS
14 in. Price \$3.50.



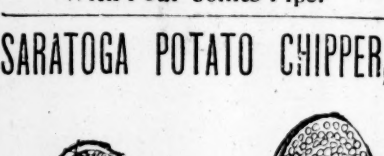
ENGLISH GRATE POLISH.
25c 25c.
Makes old Grates look new.



GARDEN HOSE
Guaranteed Low Price.



This guaranteed Stove \$5.00. With Four Joints Pipe.



SARATOGA POTATO CHIPPER.
Cuts Potatoes as thin as paper.



WIRE FRY BASKETS.
For frying Saratoga Potatoes, etc.



COTTON FLOOR MOPS.
25c.



Glass Oil Cans
35c



Glass Oil Cans
35c



Fibre Sits Bath Tubs.
No. 2 \$1.50
No. 1 1.75
No. 0 2.00



Fibre Spittoons.
No. 3 35c
No. 2 40c
No. 1 50c



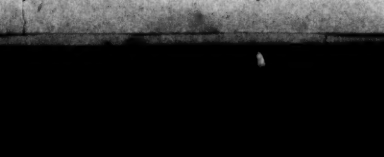
Christy Knives.
Per Set, 3 50c



Will Cut Hot Bread
Galvanized Wash Tubs
Size, 20 1-2 inches
Price 50c



FAMILY HAMMERS.
5c



LIGHTNING HASH CHIPPER.
Has six steel blades. 25c



STEP LADDERS.
Now is the time for House-cleaning.



OIL STOVES
50 CENTS
First Class, with 4-inch wick.



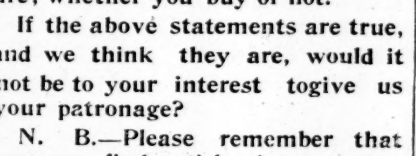
TIN TOILET SETS.
Price \$1.00
Galvanized Chamber Pails 5c



CATCH ON.
NO HOOPS SEAMLESS



FIBER PAILS. 35c



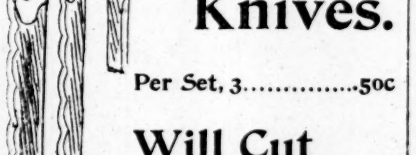
KEG TACKS.
6, 8 and 10 oz.
2 Kegs for 5c



SILVER FINISH MUGS.
A beauty this is.



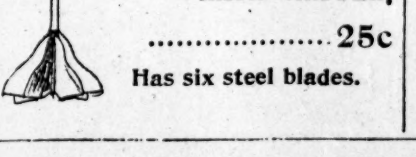
GEM CAKE PAN
Loose bottom. Cake comes out Solid.



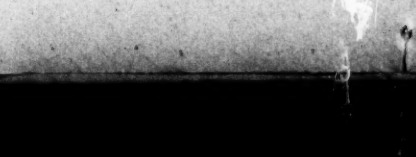
GALVANIZED FOOT TUBS.
25c



Muffin Pans.
These are as smooth as glass. Many other patterns in stock.

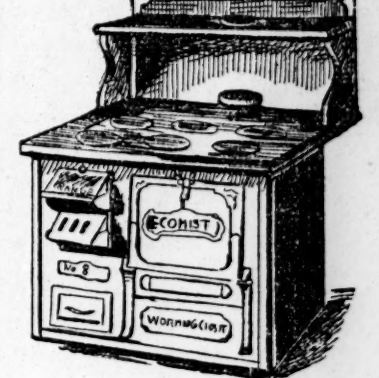


French WAFFLE IRONS.



Egg Poacher
35c and up.

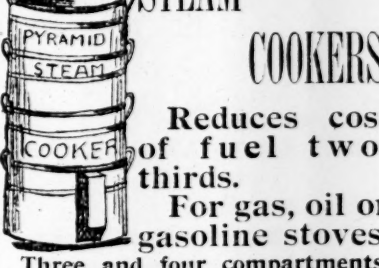
ECONOMIST STEEL RANGE.



\$30.00--No ware. Nothing better made.



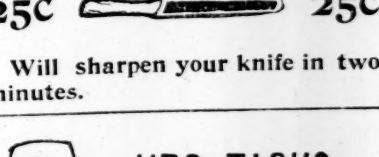
ACME CHURN
Saves Labor. Improves the Churn.



STEAM COOKERS.
Reduces cost of fuel two-thirds.
For gas, oil or gasoline stoves.
Three and four compartments.
The lower one contains water and the cooking is done by steam, insuring against scorching.



PAINTED TIN CUSPIDORES.
...Price, 10c



COTTON DISH MOPS.
The very thing to clean cups, tumblers, etc., nicely, 5c.



King Twine Holder.
A great convenience to store-keepers. Holds 2 pounds twine. No tangle. Price 25c



English WAFFER IRONS.
Bake "as thin as a wafer."



English WAFFLE IRONS
You can't make good waffles unless you have good irons. These are perfect.



Egg Poacher
35c and up.



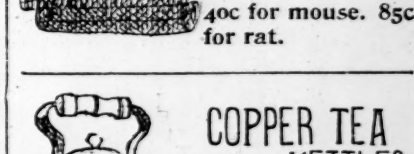
VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PRESS.
For mashing potatoes, berries, etc.
.....Price, 35c



Window Cleaner.
Needed by every housekeeper and storekeeper in the city.



Erie Double Broiler and Cover.
This is the best broiler in town. Saves all the juice. Price, 75c.



FIBER WASH BASIN.
Indestructible. Light. Clean.
Price, 15c.



MARTY FRENCH RAT TRAPS.
This is the only thing that will catch 'em. Price, 40c for mouse, 85c for rat.



COPPER TEA KETTLES.
Never rust. Price \$1.25 for No. 7.



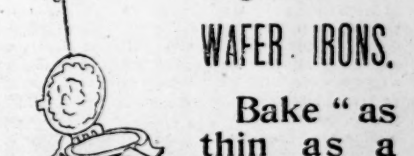
STEAK HAMMER.
Cheap and strong
Price, 25c



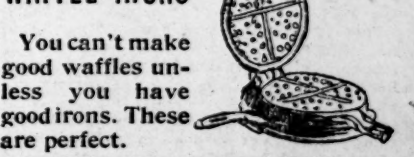
PAINTED TIN CUSPIDORES.
...Price, 10c



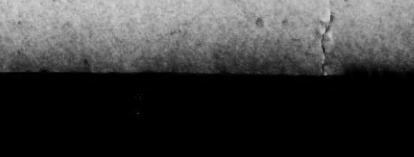
COTTON DISH MOPS.
The very thing to clean cups, tumblers, etc., nicely, 5c.



King Twine Holder.
A great convenience to store-keepers. Holds 2 pounds twine. No tangle. Price 25c



English WAFFER IRONS.
Bake "as thin as a wafer."



English WAFFLE IRONS
You can't make good waffles unless you have good irons. These are perfect.

Attention, Housekeepers.

We keep the largest and most complete line of Kitchen Ware and other such goods to add to the comfort of Housekeeping in the city. That's a fact.

We sell more Stoves, Tinware, Refrigerators, Freezers, Fly Fans, etc., etc., than any two houses in the State. Now, that's a fact, too. We get all the new and novel conveniences fresh from the makers' hands. We buy for CASH, and this is what the factories want these hard times.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and you will always find our goods as represented.

Special Attention to Mail Orders



We have the politest salesmen in town, who show goods with pleasure, whether you buy or not.

If the above statements are true, and we think they are, would it not be to your interest to give us your patronage?

N. B.—Please remember that you can find articles in our store not kept anywhere else in town. Therefore, you can save time by coming to us. We solicit Mail Orders. They will have prompt attention.

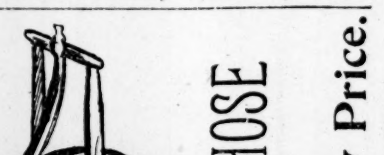
Special Attention to Mail Orders
KING HARDWARE CO.



Maryland Roasters
Tough beef made tender, soc and up. For beef, turkey, ham, bread and cake. Double pans.



C.F. HEYDE PUTZ POMADE
5 CENTS.
For Silver, Brass, Etc.



GARDEN HOSE
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PEAR BLIGHT.

Horticulturist Starnes Gives Some Interesting and Valuable Information.

THE SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE

How Orchards Should Be Treated—The Remedies for the Disease—Information That Is Important.

The attention of the public has been so frequently called to late to the subject of pear blight, and so many inquiries have been received by the Georgia experiment station asking for detailed information on this head, that Director R. J. Redding, finding it impossible to satisfy each individual inquirer, requested Mr. H. W. Starnes, the horticulturist of the station, to briefly summarize all that is known up to date concerning this scourge of the orchardist.

"The term 'blight,' writes Mr. Starnes, 'is very comprehensive and although there are five different kinds of blight, each produced by a specifically distinct agency, in the popular mind they are quite confused. To the average fruit grower, blight is blight, just as eggs are eggs—whether caused by insect, fungus, or bacterium. If the leaves turn black and wither and the twig shrivels and dies, he says his trees have got the blight—though perhaps they haven't got it bad. Should the malady fail to confine itself to leaf and twig, and communicate to branch and trunk and the trees are destroyed, it is still blight, but 'an awful case of it.'

"Others, more observing, distinguish three kinds of blight, which they call leaf, twig and the blight, though they do not recognize the agencies at work in their production—many even regarding them as but successive phases or manifestations of the same malady. Others still describe the first two to insects and the latter to something else—maybe an insect, maybe not—perhaps frozen sap, to the trees being blighted; at any rate, to something 'diabolically invisible' and the latter estimate they are certainly correct.

"Now, the fact is that of the five kinds of blight two affect the leaf, two the twig and one the entire tree. One of them is produced by a fungus, three by insects and one by a bacterium, the latter only proving fatal."

A detailed description of each would require too much space, says Mr. Starnes, so he gives the following enumeration which he says must suffice for all but the last named, which, being the most important, will be touched on somewhat more fully.

1. PEAR LEAF BLIGHT.—A fungus, entomophthora maculatum, affecting the leaf. This can be controlled by spraying. Either bordeaux mixture, modified copper celeste, or ammoniacal copper carbonate, preferably the former. Apply just as buds are starting and thereafter at intervals of two weeks, until fruit is in. This is a very common blight, and is the most destructive.

2. PEAR LEAF BLIGHT.—An insect in the form of an invisible mite, phytophaga, does some damage, but is a great deal. Remedy: As the mites live beyond the tissues of the leaves they are beyond the reach of the insecticides. They must be attacked in their winter quarters by pruning and burning the wood and fallen leaves and rubbish.

3. TWIG BLIGHT (a).—An insect, psylla pyricola, or pear tree psylla, slightly resembling the aphid, or plant louse. This is the insect whose excrement forms the sweet viscous liquid dropping occasionally from the trees and known popularly as "honey dew." In this secretion a mold-like fungus (fumaria) grows, growing along the twigs in winter a sooty appearance (whence its name) and forming a coating which closes the pores of the twigs, and materially affects its growth. Remedy: Kerosene emulsion applied in early spring, just after the buds are starting, while the young buds are in an unprotected state.

4. TWIG BLIGHT (b).—Also an insect, xyloborus pyri, or pear blight beetle. Ugly as his name sounds, and ugly as he is in face and figure, he is not really so great a deal of damage. In fact none of the blights—twig and leaf—amount to much. They are only a little "scourge" on the pear, least they might, upon examination turn out to be the dreaded fire blight.

5. TWIG BLIGHT (c).—This is the most serious of the blights, and is the one which is wiped out utterly, it is by fire blight, and by that only.

The xyloborus is destructive in that it gets in its work during the heat of summer; the resulting destruction is hence sometimes attributed to drought. The only remedy is the amputation of affected limbs and their destruction by fire.

6. ZYMOTIC BLIGHT, or the "blight of fermentation"—also termed "fire blight," is the result of the "king of blights," beside which all other blights are comparatively harmless. The malady appears in character it is, as stated, virulent and fatal, and the utter failure of all remedies except preventive ones—prevention devised and tested, renders it a scourge to be indeed dreaded. Unfortunately it is on the increase in all parts of the country, especially in this state, and confronts us with a very serious problem. For a long time the Le Conte pear was almost entirely immune from it, and it was said, only from twig blight, but it is now apparent that it can no longer be immune. Of all the blights, zymotic appears to be most liable to zymotic blight.

"As all growers are unfortunately aware," Mr. Starnes goes on to say, "the malady first makes its appearance known by the blackening leaves, especially those in the young growth at the tops of the shoots. The branch bearing such blackened leaves sometimes appears healthy, but is often contaminated and shriveling. A viscous exudation is often found on the bark, which dries on both bark and leaves, giving them a glistening or varnished appearance. The malady appears to pass from the outer twigs inward, to reach the trunk, and is more apt to attack fruiting branches than those without fruit.

While generally fatal, but is often contained. Many attacked trees blight and wither in a night, dying within a few days. Others linger for weeks and months—some for years, before finally succumbing. Others, still, where the inner bark, especially the cambium, is not affected, sometimes recover. The malady has the most varied pathology of any known to botanists. It was partly this which prevented the reliable determination of the producing agency, and which gave vent to so many wild and unscientific theories as to its origin—frozen sap and electrical disturbances, for instance—not to mention various insects at whose door it was laid, among others the very xyloborus beetle previously referred to, as well as an innocent fungus, saddled with the blame by an able mycologist, who once to give known better. For the frost theory there may be some shadow of an excuse, as in the higher latitudes blight seems to be more prevalent, after severe winters. Nevertheless it is just as bad under a subtropical sun, where frost never penetrates. The 'hibernant' theory was once prevalent, and orchards yearly had the bark split as a preventive.

"To Prof. E. B. Burill, of Illinois, is due the credit of having established at last the cause of the disease. His investigations prove that it is produced by a bacterium belonging to the great micrococci family, M. amylovorus, and one of the smallest of known germs. This bacterium is believed to penetrate the tree through the flowers or the delicate surface of the expanding buds. Almost any delicate surface covered with water seems to serve as a point of entrance. After penetration the germ may lie dormant a month or longer before beginning to operate. Once it comes none can say. Bacteria retain their vitality for a long time, even in dead matter as severed limbs and branches, and in suitable atmospheric or other media flourish and multiply. Through such atmospheric media they are transferred to the point of penetration in flowers or buds. The bacteria are readily transmitted by inoculation. This is absolutely settled.

"No variety seems absolutely to resist,

though Seckel is probably least subject, and Bartlett, as stated, the most easily affected. Kieffer resists well, as did Le Conte for a long time, though now blighting badly in all sections. Moisture seems to favor the propagation of the germ, and hence, generally those varieties containing most water are the greatest sufferers.

"Remedies," he said, "are altogether preventive, not curative, and may be summed up briefly as follows:

"1. Cultivate as little as possible and fertilize no more than is absolutely necessary. This, for the reason that the exudation from the trees containing the germs drops on the ground and the media in the soil afford better conditions for propagation when very rich in nitrogenous compounds.

"2. After the orchard gets four or five years old, instead of cultivation, seed down permanently in some grass best adapted to the locality. The trees will then be strong enough to maintain a fair growth in spite of the incumbrance of the grass.

"3. While the trees are young and the land in cultivation, before grass is set, spray each working or cultivation, the soil, not the trees, with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture. This is as yet tentative, but can do no harm, and will probably prove beneficial, as copper sulphate has been used successfully upon artificial culture of the bacteria in question. The spray can do no harm. If desired the lime can be left out of the mixture and copper sulphate solution alone used, as the lime is not expected to be touched. Use, say, four pounds copper sulphate to fifty gallons of water.

"4. As the bacteria are believed to enter the tender shoots and proceed downward toward the larger limbs and trunk, the most effective remedy will probably be found in cutting off the diseased limbs, so far in advance of the blight as it progresses, that only the sound tissue will be left.

"5. As the germs retain their vitality for a long time, care must be taken to burn systematically and thoroughly all pruned wood and leaves, and keep the orchard at all times free of them.

"6. As the bacteria are readily communicated by inoculation, it is advisable, if not necessary, to sterilize the pruning knife or saw by immersion in carbolic acid, after each amputation, that the germs may not be communicated to healthy tissue in another tree.

"The above precautions will result in a considerable diminution of the disease if carefully followed."

ON TO THE PEN.

Five United States Prisoners Start for Columbus, Ohio.

Five United States prisoners, guarded by an escort of deputy marshals, left the city yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock for the Ohio penitentiary.

"Bud" Morrison, one of the gang convicted of throwing Roper into a copper shaft for giving information to the revenue officers, is among this number.

And is the oldest member of the gang. During his recent trial before Judge Newman he sat in the courtroom with the aid of an experienced veteran whose duty it was to set an example to his colleagues.

Yesterday morning, however, his exposure left him and he seemed to be the last of the prisoners. He was taken to Ohio under a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary.

Morrison had been taken to Ohio in the winter, but he was needed as a witness in the trial of the whitecaps and for that reason he was not allowed to go with the prisoners.

Cris Mitchell, who is one of Bud Morrison's companions on the trip to Ohio, under a sentence of two years. He entered the prison under a sentence of ten years.

The prisoners are in charge of Deputy Marshals E. T. Carson, of Hartwell, Ga., R. M. Roberts, of Flowery Branch, Ga., and J. C. Howard, of Athens, Ga.

Deputy Marshal Carson is in charge of the detachment.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

A storm of decided energy was central last night over western Nebraska, the low in North Platte reading but 21.9 inches. No rain fell, but the sequence has accompanied it, but it has been a season over south Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. At 8 p. m., the mercury was above normal in western portions of Kansas and Nebraska. The maximum at North Platte was 56 degrees; at Dodge City 54 degrees; at Lincoln 52 degrees; at Omaha 50 degrees; at St. Louis 48 degrees; at Chicago 46 degrees; at New York 44 degrees; at Boston 42 degrees; at Philadelphia 40 degrees; at Washington 38 degrees; at Baltimore 36 degrees; at New Orleans 34 degrees; at San Francisco 32 degrees; at Portland 30 degrees; at Seattle 28 degrees; at Vancouver 26 degrees; at Victoria 24 degrees; at San Pedro 22 degrees; at Los Angeles 20 degrees; at San Diego 18 degrees; at San Jose 16 degrees; at Sacramento 14 degrees; at San Francisco 12 degrees; at San Jose 10 degrees; at Sacramento 8 degrees; at San Francisco 6 degrees; at San Jose 4 degrees; at Sacramento 2 degrees; at San Francisco 0 degrees; at San Jose -2 degrees; at Sacramento -4 degrees; at San Francisco -6 degrees; at San Jose -8 degrees; at Sacramento -10 degrees; at San Francisco -12 degrees; at San Jose -14 degrees; at Sacramento -16 degrees; at San Francisco -18 degrees; at San Jose -20 degrees; 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